The defensive position of the Archduke John was very strong. Moreau had carefully studied the advantages for battle of the high plain on which he himself stood, and in the raw, damp days of early winter reluctantly began to prepare for an advance. His enemy, with the over-confidence of youth, made ready simultaneously ~to abandon all the strength of his position, and likewise moved forward. The French could hardly believe their senses when, on December first, their left was checked in its advance and driven back by what was evidently the main army of their enemy. Moreau made ready to receive the Austrians on familiar ground. The evening of the next day found his army arrayed near Hohenlinden, eighteen miles east of Munich, so that every avenue of approach by the neighboring forests was in their hands, and every road to Munich closed.

The famous battle began on the morning of December fourth. It opened at half-past seven, the main attack being on the center. Moreau, supported by Grenier, Ney, and Grouchy, easily sustained the onset, while right and left the wings began to infold the Austrians, who were now blundering through the unknown woodland paths. When all was ready, Ney and Grouchy were suddenly detached to break through and join their forces to those of Richepanse, which had reached the Austrian rear. The manoeuver was successfully accomplished, and by three in the afternoon the day was won for the French, with a loss that was slight in comparison with that of the Austrians, which was upward of twenty

Consulat; Stenger: La Sod€t& terreichischer Politik; Daudet: Frangaise pendant le Consulat; Les Bourbons et la Russie; Beau-Du Casse: Histoire des ne"gocia- champ: Vie de Moreau; Lemaire: tions relatives aux trace's de Vie de Moreau; Forneron: Histoire Lun6ville et d'Amiens; Bailleu: de Immigration; Daudet: L'Emi-Preussen und Frankreich von 1795 gration. bis 1807; Beer: Zehn Jahre Oes-